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The Album.

☞In looking over the pages of an Album of a young lady friend the two following pieces attracted our attention as being worthy of publication. We hope we shall be excused for the liberty we take in copying them:

DEDICATORY.--TO MISS E. H.

Like the future of your years
Are the pages of this book,
The future, with its smiles and tears,
On which no mortal eye may look.

As you turn that future's page,
Onward still from youth to age,
On this Album's blank shall be
Many a wish inscribed to thee.

Cheerful thoughts and kindly feelings,
Rescripts of the friendly mind,
All the tried heart's true revealings,
Prayers of friends and kindred kind.

When in after years you look
On the pages of this book,
May you there with pleasure read
Answerings to the spirit's need,
That shall memory's fount o'erfill
With words of love and tones that thrill.

So may the pages of your life
As, day by day, you turn them o'er,
Be with pleasant records rife,
Each one brighter than before!

Huntingdon, Jan. 28th, 1857. J. A. D.

TO MISS E. H.

Nerve thy soul with doctrines noble,
Noble in the walks of time,
Time—that leads to an eternal,
An eternal life sublime:

Life sublime in moral beauty,
Beauty that shall ever be,
Ever be to lure thee onward,
Onward to the fountain free:

Free to every earnest seeker,
Seeker at the fount of youth,
Youth exultant in its beauty,
Beauty found in quest of truth.

February 21st, 1857. M. G.

Written for The Globe.

AN APOLOGY FOR A "STOLEN KISS."

Dulcia
——ascula, quae Venus
Quinte parte sui nectaris imbuit.

Hor.

I.

What harm in love's first evidence—
The pure—the chaste—the virtuous kiss.
The toll-tale of one's confidence,
A pledge that angels love not less;
The balmy breezes kiss the Earth,
The dew drop lingers on the flower,
While all proclaim its heavenly birth,
And blush beneath its magic power.

II.

A kiss! why 'tis the soul's good morrow
Which like an angel whisper falls
Upon the spirit, bidding sorrow
Leave that spirit's gloomy halls.
Oh! when such intercourse is mine,
When I can taste its thrilling bliss,
Delia, methinks on lips like thine
I breathe my soul out in a kiss.

Amans Incognitus.

Coffee Run, July 4, 1857.

Written for The Globe.

THYRZA.

La modestie est au merite, ce que les ombres sont dans un tableau; elle lui donne de la force et du relief.
La Bruyere.

I.

I saw her! and oh! shall I ever forget
A likeness of something just born of the skies,
A vision, whose loveliness haunteth me yet,
And all my description so proudly defies.

II.

Whose tresses no simile earth can afford
As darkling they hallow the place where they rest,
Whose glorious eye, I declare, on my word
With more than ethereal fire seemed drest.

III.

I envied her little gloved hand as it lay
On lips finely chiselled as Greece ever knew,
And thought what a heaven would crowd in Earth's day
If I were permitted to sip of their dew.

IV.

I cannot describe her! oh! Heavens! 'twere vain.
My muse with astonishment chained to the spot,
Such sacrilege surely would treat with disdain,
But *I feel* that her image can ne'er be forget.

Amans Incognitus.

Coffee Run, July 2, 1857.

Interesting Miscellany.

THE MORAL OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM THE HON. CHARLES JARVIS.

The following letter, addressed by the Hon. Chas. Jarvis to a friend in Illinois, prior to the November election, we find in the Bangor *Democrat:*

My Dear Friend: It gave me pleasure to know that my letter was what you wanted, and that you had not surrendered your reason to the madness of the abolitionists by whom you are surrounded. The subject of negro slavery has for many years excited a deep and absorbing interest in my mind; aware that the deadly enemies of our institutions in England had availed themselves of it, as their last hope of subverting the Union by exciting sectional prejudices in the North against the South.

In the discussion of such a question, when requested by a friend who I knew had confidence in my sincerity, no fear of giving offence could prevent a full and candid expression of my views, and as they have been favorably received, the subject will now be continued.

Having in my last letter confined myself mainly to the constitutional question involved, proving that the free States are in no way responsible for negro slavery as not being within the scope of the powers delegated to the Congress of the United States; the moral of that institution will now be considered.

If the difference between the races is solely that of color; if the negro race is intellectually equal to the Caucasian, it ought not to be held in a state of subordination; for those whom God has made equal, human legislation ought not to make unequal. If, then, the United States had any cognizance of the subject, the abolitionists would be right, and slavery should be abolished as soon as it could be, without a convulsion of the body politic. But if the negro is not equal to the white race, if the capability of the development of the mind of the one, is not equal to that of the other, then the conclusion is as irresistible that those whom God has made unequal, human legislation should not recognize as equal. In other words, that human laws and regulations should be in harmony with the providence of God. The abolitionist assumes the equality of the races—I assume the contrary.—Which assumption is founded in truth?

In support of my hypothesis, the condition of the race, (for history or even tradition it has none,) may be adduced from the earliest ages; the past and present situation of Africa; a past and a present which leaves no rational hope for the future. The stereotyped expression of the abolitionist, his *first, his last, his only* reason for the inferiority of the race is, that the negro has been imbruted by slavery. This is as false as it is foolish; it is in direct contradiction to the experience of the world. The only perceptible advance ever made by the race has been in this country, under the patriarchal control of the whites at the south; there the race has been in a measure humanized.

As the beasts of the field and the birds of the air were endowed with instinctive powers to enable them to fill their allotted station in the scale of being, without the capability of making any advance, so was the negro adapted for the situation of a slave, and he is fitted for no other.

By the indiscriminate massacre of the whites, men, women and children, the negro achieved independence in St. Domingo, but it was only to fall back into his original state of barbarism when in Africa; and an island once the finest and most highly cultivated in the West Indies, is now fast relapsing into a desert. In Jamaica the slaves were liberated by the English government and placed in a state of political equality with the whites; the result has been the abandonment of the island by the white population; the cohabitation of blacks and whites in a state of equality will always be attended by the destruction of the one or the other race. The population of Kingston, the capital of the island, in the space of twenty-two years, has fallen off from 25,000 to 8,000, or over two-thirds. Many of the plantations have been abandoned for want of hands to carry them on, the negroes live on the spontaneous productions of the soil, spend their days basking in the sun, and the exports of the island have fallen off over three-fourths.

Slavery is the natural condition of the negro race now, as it has been from time immemorial, throughout the world. In our country it is the only condition of the race consistent with its increase and improvement. Slavery in the United States, whatever it may have been to the whites, has been to the negro race a blessing, not a curse; abolish slavery, and the race would be exterminated. The three millions of negroes now in our country as slaves, are better clothed, better fed, better cared for in youth and age than any other portion of the same race in the known world; treated more like men and brothers than the laboring population of England or of the continent of Europe.

To the Caucasian race, never contented, always aspiring, ever looking upward, slavery is indeed "a terrible evil."

The captive thrush may brook his cage
The prisoned eagle dies with rage.

But it is the natural state of the negro, his appropriate sphere, that in which he is the happiest and best subserves his own interest and those of humanity at large. The present unfortunate state of our country has arisen from the base, selfish, truckling spirit of politicians, avoiding the question and not speaking the plain truth. The negro is a negro, not because he has a black skin, woolly head, crooked legs, and his foot set on near the middle; not because he has a thick skull and a thick skin, the first enabling him to butt like a ram, and the second to endure the full rays of a tropical sun; not because of other characteristics too disgusting to mention; but on account of the mental inferiority of the race, as recorded in history.—To these marked distinctions are to be attributed the instinctive repugnance of our race to the intermarriage of blacks and whites; an instinctive repugnance enforced by law, to preserve the superior race from unavoidable degradation; hence the necessity in the minds of the demented abolitionists for a new constitution, a new Bible and a new God.

The negro is indolent, and if left to himself, he has no incentive to conquer that indolence; he is content to live on the spontaneous productions of the earth, and having gorged himself to satiety he lies down and sleeps in the sun; but he can be made to work, and is improved by labor both in body and mind; nor does labor diminish the amount of his enjoyments, for his task done, he laughs, sings and dances with the greatest zest. In this respect the negro differs from the Indian of the American continent, who is every way his superior in intellect and in inventive powers, but who cannot be enslaved or made to work any more than the partridge of our woods can be domesticated. It was the knowledge of this difference between the races, the incompetency of the Indian and capability of the negro to endure labor, which instigated the *good* Las Casas to advocate the introduction of negroes into the West Indies, in order to relieve the Indian. The aborigines of our country, where are they? They have perished; but the 375,000 negroes which have been imported have increased to over 3,000,000, the ratio of increase having been greater than that of the whites, and so much greater as to be even a cause of alarm.

But though we may deny his equality, yet that is no excuse for the abuse of the negro; but as he can work without injury to himself, he ought to be made to work, it is for his own advantage, as well as for the benefit of the whole human race; without the enforced labor of the negro the most productive portion of the earth would remain unimproved. If a man and a brother, he is an imbecile brother and must be cared for and protected and profitably employed where he can be without injury to himself; such is his situation at the South, and how preferable to that at the North, where he is treated neither as a man nor a brother, neither as a freeman or a slave; and where his standing is similar to that of the Pariahs in Asia.

Why the negro was made inferior is known only to Him who created man; that he is inferior is a self-evident fact, and by facts we must be governed in the management of the affairs of this world. Constituted as the negro is, *slavery or subjection* to the whites is his natural condition in this country, the only one compatible with the welfare, happiness, and even existence of the two races. Stupid as are the slaves of the South, even they are conscious of the superiority of their situation to that of the anomalous position of the blacks at the North, with no one on whom to depend; with no one to whom they can look for love and kindness in remembrance of past services; kicked, cuffed and abused by every ruffian in the community, and no one to whom they can appeal for redress of their wrongs; and the consciousness is evinced by their common expression: "Poor, miserable free nigger," when speaking of this degraded class.

The abolitionists claim, "par excellence," to be philanthropists, and their right to the assumption is as unquestionable as that of the participators in the massacre of St. Bartholomew to the appellation of Christians; or that of the Sans Cullotes and the fish women in Paris in the days of the French revolution to the rank of patriots.

The agitation of the question of negro slavery, if it did not originate, has been fostered and encouraged from the other side of the Atlantic. The insane excitement on the question in the Northern States is to be attributed to the mental dependence of our country on English literature, and to a want of due self-respect. If the aristocracy of England take any real interest in the rights of man there is ample field for its exertion without leaving the island of Great Britain. What good motive could actuate the Duchess of Sutherland in behalf of the negroes of America? a woman who could depopulate hundreds of thousands of acres of her hereditary possessions in the north of Scotland to convert them into an immense sheep walk; who could expel from their wretched tenements thousands of the dependents of her family, and turn them out houseless and homeless on the world, in the sordid expectation of increasing the aggregate of her overgrown income.

This act exceeds in atrocity the massacre of Glencoe by the royal butcher Cumberland; or the expulsion of the French settlers of Acadia, by the orders of the English government; for the first were subjects who had been rebels, and the last were alien enemies, but the poor creatures expelled by this disgrace to humanity and womanhood, were the descendants of those who for centuries had been the retainers of her ancestors, and had always been ready to die in their defence.—And yet this she-wolf of Scotland had the effrontery to address a letter to the women of America, invoking their aid to put down slavery in the Southern States, and many of those women were weak enough and silly enough to give her credit for philanthropic motives. In dread of the effect of our example, the great object of the aristocracy of England is to sever our Union and break down the institutions of our country.

From the height of their fictitious elevation above the masses, they look down upon all laborers as on a dead level, they make no discrimination between black and white.—Negro and Caucasian laborers may associate and herd together, for they are equals in their estimation, but no white laborer must come between the wind and their nobility.—In our own country the abolitionists are the ignorant or willing tools of this English aristocracy, and here at the North those who feel themselves superior to white laborers, who despise the Irish as an inferior race, are the most devout negro worshippers.

But whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, the hereditary or moneyed aristocracy who think at all, have one common object in view, not to elevate the negro, for that is beyond their power, but to degrade the white laborer to his level and thus render our form of government impracticable, by the infusion into the mass of the people of an inferior race of men who have evinced that they were incompetent to sustain freedom.—In this object I have full confidence they will be disappointed, and that our country will be rescued from the madness of fanaticism and the machinations of demagogues and traitors.

A Brace of Boys' Compositions.—A distinguished Georgian lawyer says that in his younger days he taught a boys' school, and requiring the pupils to write compositions, he sometimes received some of a peculiar sort, of which the following is a specimen:

On Industry.—It is a bad thing for a man to be idle. Industry is the best thing a man can have, and a wife is the next. Prophets and kings desired it long, and died without the *site.* The end.

Here is another:

On the Seasons.—There are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter. They are all pleasant. Some people like spring, but as for me give me liberty or give me death. The end.

The Largest Man in the World.—The West Tennessee Whig announces the death of Mr. Miles Darden, near Lexington, in that State, and says: "The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world.—His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches.

Blackberry Wine.—The Richmond *American* gives the following recipe for Blackberry Wine: Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally, then strain off the liquor into a cask to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 22, 1857. NO. 5.

From the Boston Post.

William L. Marcy.

One of the greatest statesmen of the country has fallen! William L. Marcy is no more! He began his long, brilliant and noble public career as one of a little gallant band which, in the war of 1812, captured the first flag that was taken from our enemy; and his last great duty was four years of as remarkable administrative service as the annals of our State Department can show. In all the varied stations he occupied, it is no more than just to say that he fulfilled public expectation; and while he won the confidence of his political friends, he commanded the respect of his political opponents. His sudden death, at Ballston, N. Y., cannot fail to produce a deep sensation of sorrow throughout our nation—we may say, throughout the civilized world; for no statesman of the present day was more widely known or more universally respected. He achieved his great reputation and exalted public positions by his innate mental power, purity of character, patriotic instincts, and indomitable industry.

Mr. Marcy was born in Sturbridge, Mass., in 1786, and graduated at Brown University in 1808, when he removed to Troy, New York. In this place he studied law, and commenced the practice of this profession.—He took a bold part in sustaining the war, and was one of the early New York Volunteers to rally around the national standard. Soon after the close of the war, in 1816, he was appointed Recorder of the City of Troy; and five years later, in 1821, he removed to Albany, which has continued to be his place of residence ever since.

This was the date of the commencement of his brilliant state career, for in 1821, he was appointed adjutant general. Two years later, when New York was prosecuting with so much energy its system of internal improvements, Mr. Marcy was transferred to its finance department. It was at a critical period, and all parties bore willing tributes to eminent administrative talent which he then exhibited in the maturing the measures which placed the credit of the Empire state on a firm foundation.

In August, 1828, Mr. Marcy was appointed by Governor Pitcher, to the office of judge of the supreme court, a selection most satisfactory to the bar and to the Democratic party. His judicial career justified this partiality, and three years later, when Judge Marcy was elected to the United States Senate, he left the bench with the general regrets of the able and learned legal profession. At this time he was the confidential friend of Martin Van Buren; and was in the full maturity of his great intellectual powers. A political opponent—Judge Hammond—pays to Judge Marcy, at this period of his life, a beautiful tribute. "He was a scholar and a good and ripe one;" of elevation of mind; of integrity and impartiality as a judge, and a most accomplished and able political writer. Judge Marcy, so far from seeking or intriguing for the office of Senator, accepted it with hesitation and reluctance.

He had hardly occupied this post two years, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Governor, where he remained six years. In this position Mr. Marcy, by his firmness and ability; by the just weight of a high personal character, and an already large experience, acquired the almost universal confidence of the people. They saw in him the quality of statesmanship; for he was no successful wire-puller, who had chaffered his principles for place; but an honest public servant, who labored intelligently for the common good. It was in 1836, when the pestilential anti-slavery agitation commenced, that Governor Marcy threw against it, in a message, the weight of his official position—uttering the views of a patriot and a statesman.

After service as a member of the Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of our citizens on Mexico, President Polk invited Mr. Marcy into his Cabinet as Secretary of War. Here he added to a large reputation. To his wisdom and administrative talent are the country largely indebted for the glorious results of the Mexican war. Then his military experience in active service of the 1812 war, and as Adjutant General, were turned to noble account; and his State papers are a monument of his comprehension of plan and vigor of execution. We would not pluck a leaf from the laurel wreaths of our military heroes; yet it was Secretary Marcy's iron will that prevented the jealousies and quarrels of some of our Generals from jeopardizing, on the fields of Mexico, our National rights and interests.

The last pre-eminent service Mr. Marcy rendered, we have from time to time chronicled; we mean his four years administration of the State Department in President Pierce's administration. His masterly State papers will be among the unimperishable records of the country. His sagacity, foresight, accurate observation, sound judgment, untiring industry, and admirable execution, have commanded the praise and respect of the candid and intelligent of his countrymen. He has added new glories to the American name; and he did it by his quiet way of asking of foreign powers nothing but what was right and of submitting to nothing that was wrong. His vast knowledge of international law; his keen and unerring logic; his quick and grasping comprehension, were exhibited in his official correspondence and other State papers, in a manner that arrested the attention and excited the admiration of all Europe.

Thus, at a ripe old age, has William L. Marcy gone to rest. A great man has fallen! One who has sustained, from youth to age, the rights, interests and honor of his country; whose personal integrity of character was universally admitted; who added to a shrewd knowledge of men the ripest and most varied scholarship, and whose native talent and thorough culture always enabled him to rise to the mark of his responsibilities and his duties.

Mr. Marcy was an ornament and a leader of the Democratic party. He was of the Jeffersonian school of politics, and since 1812, has been with the great National party in all its fierce struggles. Much has he contributed to the success of the good old cause. But he has been ever an open and honorable partizan—never virulent towards his opponents. He was one of whom the party was justly proud. Throughout his varied career—in all the exalted and responsible offices he held—amid all the bitterness of party crimination and recrimination—no one has been so reckless as to breathe an intimation impunging his personal honor and integrity.

In his manners he was sometimes abrupt; but, *in all his acts, honest.* He was a Democrat by nature—a sincere believer in the Jeffersonian doctrine of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and a despiser of all that frippery, tinsel and display employed to give one man a factious superiority over his brother man. He was quick to discover and acknowledge moral, intellectual and patriotic worth in whatever sphere of life they were exhibited, and always anxious for their just appreciation by others. As a friend he was constant; as an opponent, frank and bold; in all the social ties of life, genial and affectionate; as a public servant scrupulously faithful and conscientious, and capable, beyond rivalry. As a man, he has left a bright example for the son, the parent, the husband, the neighbor and the friend. As a statesman, he has achieved a renown that will endure as long as those glorious institutions of the country he loved so well, shall stand as liberty's shield.

Wasteful Servants.

In speaking of the high prices of articles of food as increasing family expenses, we touched but a portion of the causes which make what was once a competence now an insufficient income. Probably no small percentage of this increased outlay might well be saved, and with the reduction of the expenses of living, a great addition made to our actual comfort. As we have already ventured upon forbidden ground, and interfered with the peculiar province of the ladies, we we may repeat or increase our offence without incurring any further rebuke from them.

When two ladies meet, whose acquaintance is more intimate than that of mere formality, the chances are ten to one that the conversation will turn before the close upon the miseries and vexations which grow out of the wretched incompetence of the class who offer themselves as domestic servants. Nor is this at all to be wondered at. The present state of things is full of vexation and discomfort.

Private families are subjected to all sorts of inconvenience and waste by the incompetency of the domestics. Wages are paid which are quite sufficient to command good service; and yet, while the average price is even more than at public houses and hotels, the labor performed is ridiculously disproportioned to the price.

Any woman who can speak English feels herself entitled to demand full price, whether she knows anything of her duties or not.—We remember a few years since that a lady took in a fresh emigrant as servant, upon the recommendation and interposition of her grocer, a thrifty tradesman, long a resident in the city, though a native of the same country as Bridget. The woman proved entirely useless; and, upon the lady's expostulating, more in sorrow than in anger, but quite angrily enough, with the patron and next friend of the new servant, the man replied; "Sure, you needn't be hard on the woman, for she never set foot on anything but a clay flure before you took her in." "Why did you send her to me, then?" "Sure she's quick, and will learn."

The idea of paying "going wages" to a woman whom you have to teach the most simple part of her employment, is quite as absurd as it would be to give a man who had never seen a ledger a book keeper's salary. Until servant woman's wages bear some proper relation to their usefulness, we must look for no economy and no comfort in house-keeping.—Poor servants are the cause of endless waste; and in this country, private housekeepers seldom obtain any other than miserable return for extravagant wages.

Housekeepers must defend themselves by being housekeepers indeed, after the old-fashioned thorough manner. They must insist upon a proper performance of their work by domestics, and if they are incompetent, dismiss them, or retain them only upon payment proportioned to their capacity. American families are entirely too much at the mercy of their servants. These people come into the house strangers, and remain scarce long enough to become anything else. They have often no attachment to the family in which they are employed. Sure that if they lose a place they shall be immediately caught up by some other person in desperate haste to escape the suspicion of being a day without attendants, the kitchen cabinet is absolute.

The family is under the terror of the ever ready threat of the departure of the indignant Abigail. It is the mistress who is usually discharged, and not the servant. Of all the hindrances of economy and thrift, poor domestic servants are worst, particularly when the needful oversight is remitted or forgotten. Prime beef at two levies a pound is too valuable a commodity to be thus spoiled. And yet how much is wasted among us in this way enough of itself to keep up the price of food.

Dying Words of Noted Persons.

A death bed's a detector of the heart:
Here tried dissimulation drops her mask,
Through life's grimace, that mistress of the scene;
Here real and apparent are the same.

"Head of the army."—*Napolcon.*
"I must sleep now."—*Byron.*
"It matters little how the head lieth."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
"Kiss me, Hardy."—*Lord Nelson.*
"Don't give up the ship."—*Lawrence.*
"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—*Chancellor Thurlow.*
"Is this your fidelity."—*Nero.*
"Clasp my hand, my dear friend; I die."—*Alfieri.*
"Give Dayroles a chair."—*Lord Chesterfield.*
"God preserve the Emperor."—*Hayden.*
"The artery ceases to beat."—*Haller.*
"Let the light enter."—*Gœthe.*
"All my possessions for a moment of time."—*Queen Elizabeth.*
"What! is there no bribing death."—*Cardinal Beaufort.*
"I have loved God, my father and liberty."—*Madame de Stael.*
"Be serious."—*Grotious.*
"Into thy hand, O Lord!"—*Tasso.*
"It is small, very small, indeed," (clasping her neck.)—*Anne Boyleyn.*
"I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself," (ascending the scaffold.)—*Sir Thomas Moore.*
"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—*Burns.*
"I feel as if I were myself again."—*Walter Scott.*
"I resign myself to God, and my daughter to my country."—*Thomas Jefferson.*
"It is well."—*Washington.*
"Independence forever."—*Adams.*
"It is the last of earth."—*J. Q. Adams.*
"I wish you to understand the true principles of government, I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—*Harrison.*
"I have endeavored to do my duty."—*Taylor.*
"There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—*Frederick V. of Denmark.*
"You spoke of refreshments, my Emelia; take my last notes; sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight."—*Mozart.*
"A dying man can do nothing easy."—*Franklin.*
"Let not poor Nelly starve."—*Charles II.*
"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."—*Mirabeau.*

Elopements.—As a general rule we agree with the writer of the following remarks on "Elopements." Still there may be some peculiar cases in which a life's happiness depends on a moment's violation of the rigid proprieties of life. We conceive, however, that these cases are so rare as to be the exceptions:

Runaway matches seem to be marked with Divine displeasure. I have never heard of a happy one. Not far from us resides a widow lady who eloped from an excellent mother, when young, with a worthless young man.—She is now the mother of three grown daughters, every one of which has eloped and left her—the youngest only last June, at fifteen years of age—and she was left desolate and broken hearted. Thus is the example of the mother followed by the children; and who can she blame but herself? But the worst remains to be told: The eldest has already been deserted by her husband, who has gone to California, and she had to seek shelter in the home of her childhood; the second daughter is sueing for a divorce, though she had not been thirteen months married.

Ah, girls! never in an unheeded hour, place your hand in that of a young man who would counsel you thus to leave your paternal home! It is cruel to deprive those who have nourished you, and with sweet hope look forward to the day of your marriage beneath their own roof; it is cruel to rob them of their happiness. It is their blessed privilege to bless your union, to witness your own and your husband's joy. How can you rob them of their participation in that joyous bridal, towards which they have been so many years looking forward? Daughters who elope, wrest from their parents that crowning joy of a father's and mother's life—the gratification of seeing their daughters married at their own fireside. A bridal elsewhere is unnatural, and God's blessing will not follow it.

A Soft Place.—"I was down to see the widow, yesterday," said Tim's uncle, "and she gave me back-bones for dinner. I went down rather early in the morning; we talked and laughed and chatted, and run on, she going out and in occasionally to see things till dinner was ready, when she helped me graciously to back bones. Now I thought that, Tim, rather favorable. I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because every body knows I love back-bones, and I flattered myself she had cooked them on purpose for me. So I grew particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her too.

So after dinner, while setting close beside the widow, I fancied we both felt sorter comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen over head and ears and heart in love with her, and I imagined from the way she looked, she had fallen teeth and toe nails in love with me. She appeared just for all the world like she thought it was a coming, that I was going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my hand softly on her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I had placed it there, in my blandest tones, Tim, for I tried to throw my whole soul into the expression, I remarked then, with my eyes pouring love, truth, and fidelity right into her—

"Widow, this is the nicest, softest place, I ever had my hand in all my life."

"Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said in melting and winning tones—

"Doctor, give me your hand, and I'll put it on a much softer place."

"In a moment, in rapture, I consented, and taking my hand, she gently, *very* gently, Tim, quietly laid it on my head—and burst into a laugh that's ringing in my ears yet.

"Now, Tim, I haven't told this to a living soul but you, and, by jinks! you musn't: but mind, it musn't go any further."—*New York Spirit of the times.*

The Spider and the Toad—A Curious Incident.—The following singular relation is furnished by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, as having been witnessed by a person now living, though occurring more than forty years ago, about sixteen miles from this city: The narrator said, that while walking in the field he saw a large black field spider, considered of the most venomous species, contending with a common sized toad. The spider, being very quick in its movements, would get upon the back of the toad and bite it, when the toad with its fore paw would drive off the spider. It would then hop to a plantain, which was growing near by, and bite it, and then return to the spider. After seeing this repeated several times, and noticing that each time the toad was bitten it went to the plaintain, the spectator thought he would pull up the plaintain and watch the result. He did so. Being again bitten and the plaintain not to be found, the toad soon began to swell and show other indications of being poisoned, and died in a short time. If the plaintain which grows so abundantly near almost every dwelling in this vicinity, was such an immediate and effectual remedy to the toad, for the bite of the spider, can we not reasonably infer that it would be an effectual cure for man for the bite of the same insect?

☞Wisdom and virtue are the greatest beauty; but it is an advantage to a diamond to be *well set.*

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August next*, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on *Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next*, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party.

WM. COLON, *Chairman*.
R. B. PETRIKEN, *Secretary*.

☞We would enjoin it upon our democratic fellow-citizens in every borough and township in the county to respond to the above notice of the County Committee, and turn out on the day named, and assist in the selection of good, true and reliable men as delegates to represent them in the County Convention. In order to secure success at the approaching fall election, it will be absolutely necessary that we present an unobjectionable ticket for the suffrages of the people, or, in other words, men of ability, honesty, and popularity—men in whom the people can place the utmost confidence; and not old, galled, worn out, despised office-seekers, of which, we rejoice to say, the Democratic party of Huntingdon county has few. The cause of Democracy in our county has latterly been on the ascendant, and every indication argues its future preponderance, if the party will scrupulously adhere to the Jeffersonian qualification of candidates for office, and nominate those possessed of "honesty and capability," and who have been at all times, and under all circumstances, true to the principles of the party. And to secure this end our fellow-democrats should select men of judgment, discrimination, and intelligence, to represent them in the Convention which is to place in nomination the county ticket to be supported at the fall election.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—The first number of this Magazine, of which our friend, MAX. GREENE, Esq., is editor, will be issued in about a month. This publication possesses a larger list of distinguished contributors than any other in this State, and perhaps in the country. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says—"Its pages will be stored with articles from the pens of some of our most celebrated statesmen; and, from a perusal of some of the productions, we can safely assert that its reading matter will be of the most interesting and able character. Mr. Greene himself is a writer of considerable note, and fully able to conduct a periodical such as this is intended to be. We trust the Magazine will receive the patronage we feel assured it will merit.

THE CROPS.—It is gratifying to us to announce that the crops throughout our county look exceedingly fine, and will be equal to if they do not exceed those of last year. Should the weather prove favorable during harvest we feel quite sure that our farmers generally, will be able to boast of the largest and best crops of wheat and rye they have had for several years. The oat crop, we believe, will be the largest ever raised in Huntingdon county; and the corn promises an advance on the average yield in both quantity and quality. The kindness of Providence we think will, this year, interfere with the machinations of heartless speculators.

The Cresson House.

This large and magnificent building on the summit of the Allegheny Mountain near Cresson station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a favorite summer resort, and arrangements are making to bring it into competition with other noted places. Many visitors are there at present, and we learn that every day increases the number. Bath houses are being erected there on an extensive scale, and every other requisite which it has not already, will be added, to make it one of the most comfortable and pleasant summer resorts in the State.

SECRETARY CASS.—It is stated that Gen. Cass, for the first time in many years, yielded to the solicitations of the President and dined with the Cabinet a few days ago. It is also stated that he was waited upon by some friends a few days since, who came to him having legitimate business to transact with his department. General Cass said: "Office-seeking in men, women and children has become our national malady. God only knows how it is to be checked, or in what direction the cure lies." This was in response to the statement of two old friends who called on him simply to pay their respects, and assured him they were not about to ask his aid to obtain office. "I am very glad to hear you say so, gentlemen, and very glad to see you." The General looks remarkably hale and vigorous for his years. So much for abstemious and strict habits, and his imperturable cheerfulness and good temper.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, 16th July, were 1,895 tons; for the year, 41,595 tons.

Bedford Springs, Pa.

Under this heading, we notice a letter in a late number of the N. Y. *Herald*, which is a monstrous big lie from beginning to end, and forces the conviction upon our mind, that the author is either a paid tool, or an unscrupulous, revengeful, disappointed sponge.

The writer commences his attack by complaining of the "*infliction* of a *whole night* in Philadelphia!" Was he turned out of doors, for want of money, and forced to sleep in the streets, or *beg* for *quarters* in a low, "dusty, musty, cramped tavern?" If so, he should have written *affliction!* But believing the village of Philadelphia will survive his venom, we will meet him at the next point of his attack—Huntingdon. How he got here is a mystery to us, but he *was* here, and as report says, without money enough to put up at a first-class hotel—and as our landlord had no idea of being fleeced by carpet-sack gentry, who travel to watering places, boasting of more brains than cash, the individual exposed his situation accidentally, and was politely informed that the hotel *was "cramped!"* Hence his resort to some "dusty, musty, cramped tavern," the whereabouts of which we have not learned. But we here convict him of wilful, deliberate lying, when he complains that passengers to the Bedford Springs, by this route, must "endure another night" in Huntingdon. That his intention was to travel over the route as a "dead head," or to wreak his vengeance in a New York paper, is palpably manifest. Passengers for the Bedford Springs, arriving in Huntingdon from the East by the evening train, have sufficient time to reach the Broad Top cars, but are not detained one half hour; and passengers in the morning, have one hour's time to breakfast. So passengers from the East have the advantage of gaining the connection of two trains in one day; and those arriving in the western trains, are not detained at any time more than a couple hours, except those arriving in the night trains. It appears that the scribbler was fully satisfied with the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, as he has not a word of disparagement to utter. Probably he cuchered a free pass over the road—by no other way can we account for his silence on that subject, as every place and everything else but the railroad between Huntingdon and Bedford—Hopewell, Hopewell dinner, coach, horses, driver, men, women and children, fall under his vengeance. He says he walked and swam alternately over mountains "cut up, cut down and quagmired"—"arrived at Bedford after six mortal and melancholy hours—and such a town, and such a people—they all look sour kroutish," and so on. He then launches out against *the Bedford Springs, the water, the building, and the proprietors, in a style decidedly fivepointish!* The secret of all which is, we learn, the refusal of Col. GOSSLER, the proprietor of the Springs, to accede to his impudent demand of "rooms and accommodations for the season," in return for letters to be written by himself to New York papers, puffing the Springs, as the best watering place in the United States! So much for his letter; but where did *he* get money enough to secure its publication in the New York Herald? In explanation, it may be stated that at the conclusion, he "puffs" Saratoga!

But the Bedford Springs continue to be visited by persons from all parts of the United States. The travel over the Broad Top Road is daily increasing, and we learn from the Bedford *Inquirer*, that there are already several hundred at the Springs. Since the erection of the new buildings, there are accommodations for at least one thousand people, besides several hundred can be accommodated in the borough of Bedford, in a superior manner. The fare at the Bedford Springs is not, and cannot be surpassed by Saratoga, or any other watering place in the country, however lying newspaper scribblers may assert to the contrary.

DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS.—The Pittsburg *Post*, referring to the efforts of the Black Republican editors to foment a quarrel between Democrats, says: "The attempt is useless. Individual Democrats may differ in opinion, and honestly differ; but as for a Democratic quarrel, such a thing exists only in the morbid visions of Black Republican editors."

A VERY OLD FIRE ENGINE.—The Lehigh *Register* says the first fire engine used in the United States is in the neighboring town of Bethlehem, and still in working order. It was built in London, in 1689, and shipped to Philadelphia, where it was in service many years—until the manufacture of domestic and more modernized "mersheens" was established, when it passed into the hands of the Bethlehemites, who now greatly revere it as a memento of "auld lang syne."

THE FARMER'S PROSPECTS.—Everywhere we hear more cheering accounts of reward for the farmer's toil. The Albany *Argus* says summer though somewhat late in coming, is with us in all its glory and power.—Nature responds to its influences, and the crops are coming forward with astonishing rapidity. The corn crop, about which so much croaking has been indulged, will put on a different complexion during the week, and with fall, the yield may yet prove an average one. All other crops are more than usually promising, and the prospects of the husbandman are certainly not discouraging.

☞The Court Proclamations, Jury and Trial Lists will be found on the fourth page.

From the Washington Union.

Know-Nothingism, its origin, rise and fall.

Disappointment is ever fruitful of schemes to revive hopes and secure long-sought but unattained objects. The democratic and whig parties contained ambitious men whose merits had not been estimated by their party friends according to their standards, and, consequently, had met with political disappointments which they could not bear with patient resignation. Know Nothingism originated in these disappointments, and was nursed into activity by newly inspired hopes. The originators sought to organize a new party, of which they should become the profiting leaders, which should appeal to the pride of birthplace; and to prejudices supposed to be easily excited against a religion not well understood and professed by few born within the Union; and to secure the advantages of a popular name, the new party was christened "American," although based upon an illiberality and a bigoted prejudice foreign to the principles and instincts which secured liberty in America.

Conscious that the principles upon which the scheme was based could not bear the test of open public scrutiny, they were veiled in secresy, and all its arrangements, views, and objects were sealed with an oath. To guard those whose discretion could not be trusted from the danger of revelations, all were charged, upon leaving their secrét political lodges, to make one uniform reply to every possible question, and to say I "know nothing," which conferred the name by which the party has been distinguished. This scheme of closing the mouth with a falsehood avoided an avowal of indispensable principles and precluded a discussion which would have proved their fallacy and their hostility to real American principles. Before the public was aware of the existence of an organization, disappointed democrats and whigs often drew into and subjected to the influence of those midnight political conclaves sufficient numbers to secure a triumph at the polls, and especially in cities where secret combinations are most easily managed.—Many were duped; the managers assuring unsuspecting democrats that, in the end, the democracy would be benefitted, while the like unblushing assumption that whigism would alone be benefitted was made to unsuspecting whigs. A few leading spirits controlled everything in every part of the United States, and the masses were sworn to obey, and vote as they directed, exercising neither independence or judgment for themselves, thus submitting to a political slavery unequalled within our limits. The leaders ordered their subordinates when and how to vote, and whom to expel from the polls, and directed the application of force when deemed necessary and safe to prevent their adversaries from exercising the privileges of freemen.—In the execution of the lodge edicts, blood has been freely shed in this city, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities, including Louisville, where the torch, as well as the musket and bludgeon, wreaked vengeance even upon innocent women and children. Successes thus acquired were naturally temporary. The secret oaths and contrivances for controlling the well-meaning and ignorant were revealed by those whose conscientiousness could not be longer reconciled to them. The denunciations which honest indignation and patriotic feeling heaped upon these wretched and wicked contrivances carried conviction to thousands that such oaths and contrivances constituted treason to morals, religion, and liberty, and thereupon they commenced the work of renouncing them. The leaders were compelled, at least in form and pretence, to abandon their secret operations, including their oaths, tending to screen guilty brethren, even in courts of justice, and come before the people with a public declaration of political principles upon which they professed to stand. From that day the doom of know-nothingism was sealed.

Thirty States last fall ignored and repudiated the illiberal and narrow principles of the order. To Maryland alone was reserved the distinction of an apparent approval of what her thirty sisters had emphatically condemned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a majority of her voters. The war upon all not native born deterred hundreds, and probably thousands of good, worthy naturalized citizens, and probably some others, from attempting to vote, while large numbers of peaceable, quiet-loving Catholics voluntarily staid from the polls. It is now history that very large numbers of both were driven from the polls by violence and prevented from voting, while the know-nothing mayor and city authorities used no suitable exertions to protect the voter, or to restrain, or arrest, or punish the aggressors. Had the vote in Maryland been a full and fair one she would have marked her condemnation of the illiberal and intolerant principles of the know-nothings. Although they may achieve an occasional local success through the means successfully used in Baltimore, and attempted but failing, here, the party has fallen to rise no more. When its secret operations were abandoned its power was annihilated, and it fell, and the hand of resurrection will never come to its rescue. There is too much liberality of principle and Christian sympathy and religious charity in the breasts of our people to secure the stability or success of a party whose sole claim to merit rests upon birth-place and intolerance towards a single sect entertaining different tenets and practising different forms of worship. This party is substantially disbanded and at an end.—The democrats who have unwittingly been seduced into its ranks will return to the standard of their old friends, who will welcome them to the path of right and duty, where alone liberal and just principles are professed, cherished, and carried out in practice. Illiberality, bigotry, and tyrannical action have no supporters in the democratic ranks. Those formerly whigs who can no longer adopt the principles and practices of this intolerant sect, and have no affinities for black republicanism, will naturally be attached by the pure principles of democracy, and their beneficent results, and join our standard and form a portion of the only liberal party existing among us. We shall soon have, as formerly, but two parties in the country: the democratic, devoted to the Constitution, the Union, and liberal principles; and its adversaries, by whatever name they may be known, who will be their opposite in whatever concerns either.

A HEAVY CHAIN.—The largest chain in the world is that about to be used in the operation of raising the ships sunken at Sebastopol. It is two hundred yards long, and each link weighs three hundred pounds. It was manufactured at the Reading forge, Reading, Pa. The value of the material to be furnished by the Russian government to be used in raising the fleet will be about a million and a half of dollars.

Rebuke of Political Preaching.

We observe that at the recent Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for East Maine, Bishop Morris, being about to announce the appointment of preachers to their several stations and circuits, took occasion to express his views, very briefly and in very kindly terms, upon the interference of Ministers of the Gospel with political affairs, earnestly rebuking such interference as a departure from duty, and directly calculated, not only utterly to destroy the influence of the minister, in his proper field, but to engender discord and ill feeling. His remarks are timely and appropriate. The political excitement which brought so many clergymen into the partisan field has passed away, and ministers and laymen are looking with calmness and candor to the influences which have resulted from political preaching. They find churches divided and distracted, pews deserted, treasuries empty, and the hearts of the people cold and comfortless. Some of them, with commendable devotion to the Christian cause, have set about the work necessary to restore the good feeling which prevailed in other years; and many who had been driven from their houses of worship by the partisan abuse of their ministers, have been brought back to their public devotions, and are again hoping for a season of religious enjoyment. Perhaps, at such a time, both ministers and people will derive pleasure and profit from the gentle counsels of this wise and Christian Bishop. In the course of his remarks, Bishop Morris said:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time—namely, as to how far a minister of the Gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit he finds his congregation composed of men of different political parties; and if he publicly becomes the partisan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day will be to engender strife and hard feeling *in his congregation.*

"But some may ask whether we are *not* citizens, like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, *and I trust I have not proved recreant to the* obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting or spent above five minutes at any election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement, to deposit my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the 'potherds strive with the potsherds,' but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother who was stationed to preach the Gospel to the people in 'Fountain Head Circuit,' near the Hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? 'I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit,' was the reply. 'Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for?' 'I trust I shall be found on my knees praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit.' However they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in 'Fountain Head Circuit.' In conclusion let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise."

SHOCKING DOUBLE SUICIDE IN ERIE COUNTY.—We learn from the Waterford, Erie county (Pa.) *Museum*, that two Germans, bearing the name of Ferdinand and Mina Shultz, residing about six miles from Waterford, and about eight or nine from Erie, above Captain Strong's, were found July 10th, dead, hanging to a tree *twenty rods back of their dwelling.* The parties were aged respectively about 40 and 30; came from the Old World six years ago, since which they have lived in *this section, last spring having bought* 25 acres at the point above mentioned and moving thereon. The woman is reputed the second wife of the man, he having a boy by a previous marriage, who is now left in his 13th year.

The *Museum* states that the parties were of quarrelsome and violent dispositions, and fought with each other and their neighbors, until the man was arrested on a charge of threatening a neighbor's life. He found bail and was released. Several other cases were pending against him, growing out of alleged slanders, horse trades, &c., and (as he stated several times) his neighbors had induced him to believe he could not escape the penitentiary. This idea had made him desperate, and joined *with a depraved estimate of life,* led to the horrible event we have to record.—His little boy testified, that for three or four days his parents had not worked, laying about the house, half sick and despairing; his mother, he said, "acting crazy" on Thursday. The parties were found hanging to a tree, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that the parties voluntarily hung themselves.

GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS, ESQ.—This gentleman, who for several years was the freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, is to be the Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the road, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The Pittsburgh *Post* says "the selection is an excellent one. Mr. FRANCISCUS is an energetic, careful, and popular business man, and fully understands and carries out the measures which best meet the wants both of the company and the public.—His perception in business affairs is quick and ready, and his experience and administrative capabilities are of the first order."

Judge Cunningham.

Hon. Thos. Cunningham, of Beaver, has written an able letter to Wm. H. M'Gill, Esq., editor of the *Patriot*, published at New Lisbon, Ohio, in relation to abolition lies about himself and affairs in Kansas.—The following extract will be read with interest. Judge Cunningham says:

I resigned the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas *voluntarily*, because my personal and private affairs rendered it inconvenient for me to hold it longer. The southern judicial district of the Territory, to which I was assigned by the territorial Legislature, did not suit me. The population is rather sparse and the legal business small. The district is difficult of access, and when reached, not desirable or convenient to live in. I could not, with any degree of propriety, move my family to that secluded and remote portion of the territory, and to remain there myself in voluntary exile, and neglect the welfare, comfort and happiness of my family resident here, would not only have been improper with, and without any inadequate countervailing inducement or reward would have rendered me culpably amenable at the domestic forum. In view of these matters, I resigned on my own judgment, uninfluenced by any one, or by any other facts and circumstances than those mentioned.

So far from being "murdered" or in "danger of being murdered" in Kansas by pro-slavery men, or by any body else, I most cheerfully and truthfully state, in justice to the people of the Territory, that I never have been treated with more kindness and respect anywhere than I was by the men of all parties during the time that I remained there. I never travel in *disguise* nor "slope" from responsibility. I returned from, as I went to, the Territory, openly and publicly, having nothing to fear on account of my own, or from the conduct of others.

The miserable and baseless fabrication in relation to myself, I regard as part and parcel of that long, but now threadbare woof of political misrepresentations with which the people were entertained and miserably deceived by the black republican presses and stump—and school house orators during the last Presidential campaign.

In my view of the condition of things in Kansas, the conduct of the abolitionists, or so called free State men there, is fractious and flatly absurd. Instead of recognizing the law authorizing and providing for a constitutional convention which manifests fairness in its provisions and most stringent and potent safeguards, they refuse to be registered and refuse to vote, although boasting of a majority, and consequent power to control and mould the proceedings of the convention. For private purposes to aid them in matters of speculation in *paper towns* and the like, these same men repeatedly acknowledged the legitimate existence and power of the Territorial Legislature, last winter, while I was at Lecompton, by invoking *special* legislation to bestow upon them valuable corporate privileges and rights; yet when legislating *generally* for the Territory, this same Legislature is denominated *bogus*, and its authority denied and condemned. Or, in other words these lovers of freedom ratify and repudiate legislative authority in the same breath!

What construction or just interpretation can be given to such a course of conduct?—Outside of the Kansas excitement what had the abolitionists and "shriekers" to rest on during the last campaign, and what have they now? Emphatically nothing. Let that go, and the last note of their one-stringed harp is forever, silenced. How then can their conflicting professions and actions be understood, but that they hope slavery may be established on that much abused soil, the democratic party injured, and their own sinister, selfish, and anti-Union party gain place and power.

Let Kansas be admitted as a free State, as I do not doubt she will be, under a democratic administration, then will the shriekers and their decomposed party of political scamps and remnants, be heard from the hills and valleys to exclaim, with the men of old, "they have taken away *our gods*, and what have we more?"

EXTRAORDINARY BEEHIVES.—The Portland *Argus* states that the inmates of one of the largest mansions in that place were lately surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee Naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed, "you have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fireboard he discovered that one flue of of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire place and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney he found the flue full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full and the bees were industriously at work there also. These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed upon the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues. On removing the fire board, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees and from two to three thousand *pounds of honey.*

POISON IN THE FINE LACE MANUFACTURE.—Our wealthy ladies who wear fine Brussels lace are ignorent of the sad fact, we believe, that in its preparation the poor female operatives often lose their lives by inhaling a poison employed in removing finger-marks from it. The poison is the carbonate of lead applied in the form of powder, in the finishing operation. A portion of this is inhaled by those who use it, and their health soon gives way. Good wages are generally paid to those lace operatives, but so unhealthy is the business—so fatal has the lead poison proved in its effects—that it is only a work of dire necessity to engage in it. It is a sad reflection that many a rich piece of lace, worn by a lady, has cost not merely a high price in money, but the life of a fellow-being. Lace manufactures have long endeavored to find a suitable harmless substitute for carbonate of lead, but hitherto in vain, we understand.

A Mormon Parallel Three Centuries Ago.

Strange religious fanaticisms are not confined to any country nor limited to any era of the world's history. The Anti-Christian world witnessed as strong delusions as have sprung up since the advent of the Redeemer.

A writer in the Providence *Post*, recalls some interesting particulars concerning a strange sect, which about the year 1530, arose in Germany, and, from their foul practices and the pretences of their leaders to special revelations, bear a striking resemblance to the Mormons; the name also by which they ultimately became known, and are known at the present day, Mennonites, is not very dissimilar to that of their successors in depravity, the Mormonites. They were called Anabaptists, for the reason that they condemned the baptism of infants and re-baptised all whom they admitted into their society. To this peculiar notion concerning baptism, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic as well as dangerous nature, among which was this, which the Mormons of the present day hold in common with them: That as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had imposed any restraints upon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs. Two of their prophets, JOHN MATTHIAS, a baker of Harlaem, and JOHN BOCCOLD, a journeyman tailor of Leyden, fixed their residence at Munster. Not wanting in talent or resolution, and affecting the appearance of sanctity, bold pretensions to inspirations, and a confident and plausible manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts, among which were some of influence and eminence. Emboldened by success, they surprised and took possession of the city of Munster, and set about modelling the government according to their own wild ideas. Their proceedings were all directed by MATTHIAS, who, in the style and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey; their enthusiastic passions were kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies.—Upon the death of MATTHIAS, JOHN BOCCOLD succeeded to the supreme rule; he appointed twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs. He at length took upon himself the title of King of Sion, assumed the pomp of royalty, wearing a crown of gold and clad in the richest and most sumptuous garments. Having now attained the height of power, BOCCOLD began to discover passions which he had hitherto restrained. As the excesses of enthusiasm have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former being remarkably prone to the latter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity, of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted to the saints. He set them an example of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives. As he was allured by beauty or the love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen.—After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrolled gratification of their desires. No man remained satisfied with a single wife. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, was introduced. Every excess was committed of which the passions of men are capable when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the sense of decency; voluptuousness was engrafted on religion, and dissolute riot accompanied the austerities of fanatical devotion. About fifteen months after the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster, they were overcome and the city re-conquered by an army in the service of the Bishop of Munster. BOCCOLD, the King, was taken prisoner, loaded with chains, and carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people. After this he was brought back to Munster and put to death. With its monarch, the kingdom of the Anabaptists came to an end.—Their principles having taken deep root in the Low Countries, the party still subsists there, under the name of Mennonites; but by a very singular revolution, this sect, so mutinous and sanguinary at its first origin, hath become altogether innocent and pacific. A small number of this sect which is settled in England, retain its peculiar tenets concerning baptism, but without any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm.—*Pennsylvanian.*

VALUE OF THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans *Delta* estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value, at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The cotton plantations in the South it estimates at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product, at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.—There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are two thousand six hundred sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than twelve millions. There are five hundred and fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four millions of dollars.

☞A young man in the town of W——, Portage county, Ohio, lately visited Cleveland accompanied by a fair damsel. The young man having never been from "hum," was somewhat unaccustomed to the usage of the world. He put up at the Weddell, and ordered dinner, which in due time being announced, the bold gallant boldly walked into a sumptuous repast leaving the young lady alone in the sitting room. After partaking of a meal that astonished his stomach, he returned to his companion—who was rather astonished at this proceeding—and remarked that: "The dinner was darned good, why didn't you buy some?" The above is an actual fact, which the Cincinnati *Commercial* vouches for. The lady was sixteen hours without anything to eat.

Friends are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances upon the arrival of passenger trains at some of the Railway station houses. It was only the other day that a young gentleman rushed through a crowd toward a lady, seized her hand and gave her a hearty kiss, the smack of which sounded above—we were going to say the ding of dongs; but it's enough to state that the report startled a country lass hard by, who exclaimed to her "feller"—"Massey Josh! what on airth's gov way on the keers?"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

A FINE OPENING.—We invite attention to the advertisement of F. LIST, in another column. There is no better place in the State for a man wishing to engage in the business.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &C.—D. S. AFRICA will furnish our citizens with early vegetables, choice fruit, from the eastern markets, fresh, twice a week. Call at his shop, opposite Jackson's Hotel.

A NEW ARTICLE, AND THE BEST—Can be had at Mr. GEISINGER'S Store, in Portstown, for putting up fruit. Call and examine for yourselves.

☞ Several beautiful, substantially finished buggies and carriages, now ready for customers, at Mr. BOAR'S establishment. As the times are a little tight with some, those in comfortable circumstances may find it to their advantage to call soon.

☞ On Monday a week, two bushels of peaches of indifferent quality, sold at Charleston, S. C., at $10 per bushel.

NEW GROCERY STORE.—The public are invited to call at David Grove's New and Cheap Grocery Store. He sells cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ Miss L. L. has our best wishes for the beautiful Boquet she presented to us last week.

☞ The *Cooperstown Journal tells of* a man whose sister informed him he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel entirely prepared for that event.—"Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked, "*I never voted a Whig Ticket in my life!*"

☞ Rev. WM. BEECHER, in a speech at North Brookfield on the Fourth, is said to have made use of the following expression: "God help the Union to slide to perdition."—He must be a regular Banks "*Union Slider.*"

☞ The *School Journal* for July has been received.

EVIDENT—That our farmers have "dead loads" of hay this season. It sticks out of their mows and stacks too visibly to be denied, even by themselves.

☞ Bodkin thinks some of the young ladies at the present day would make most excellent pieces of flying artillery—they possess any amount of brass and never stop very long in one place. Rather a hard shot, that.

SENSIBLE!—A friend suggests that the man who will pay three dollars a bushel for new potatoes, and 50 cents a dozen for cucumbers, must have more dollars than *cents!*

STILL HARPING—The Huntingdon *American* on the County Superintendent question. Better drop it, or people will begin to think there is something else beside regard for the public schools at the bottom of the meal tub.—*Dem. Standard.*

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—*Woman*—the fairest work of creation. The edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy.

The Administration.

The commencement of a new administration is always more or less embarrassing and difficult. Government is a great machine, constantly in operation, under the momentum of its organization and the direction of executive command. It will admit of no pause; and its direction has to be regulated without intermission. This devolves upon a new administration the duty and necessity of examining and deciding promptly upon the affairs of State as they are left by its predecessors—to be adopted, repudiated or modified, as judgment and duty may direct, and the wants and exigencies of government may require. In direct connection with this is the installation of the measures and policy of the administration. Everything connected with the advent of an administration is scrutinized with a vigilant eye, and public judgment waits upon every act for approval or opposition. A rigid accountability to the exactions of popular feeling is most active at the early stages of every administration.

Applying these views to the Executive, it is peculiarly gratifying to those who looked with a confident reliance upon the eminent qualifications of Mr. Buchanan for the exalted station of Chief Magistrate, and who supported his election under the full influence of that belief, to find that he has met every demand upon his high commission with an ability, firmness, and dignity worthy of all commendation. Public opinion has been expressed with the indications of a generous approval.

Mr. Buchanan's long, intimate, and diversified connection with the national government has made him familiar with its general operations and requirements, and enabled him to enter upon his great task with most of its ordinary difficulties mastered. He commenced his duties with the purposes of a statesman, regulated by a sound conservative policy, thoroughly national. He has placed himself upon the constitution, and within its limits he looks for the boundary of all the powers of government and all the obligations of duty. He relies upon the constitution as the shelter from the dangers of every storm and the peace-maker in every difficulty. He relies upon it as the sacred heritage that binds patriotism to the altar of country, and that alone insures strength and long life to the Union. This comprehends the great outline of his duty and fidelity to it is his covenant to the people.

The country has a guarantee for the fulfilment of his great trust not only in the wisdom and experience of his long public career, but in every strong and controlling incentive that can regulate a noble ambition. He looks to the applause of a grateful country as the reward of his toils, and to history for the proud record of a good name.

We believe that public opinion is taking a temperate and safe direction under the guidance of the administration. We believe that the asperities of party strife are meliorating. We believe that government is gaining strength by the relaxing hold of great disturbing errors. We believe that the love of country is becoming more active and pervading. If these blessings be achieved, the great objects of good government will be accomplished, and the wisdom of popular sovereignty be vindicated.—*Washington Union.*

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—There are few persons who have not at some time in their lives experienced a realizing sense of a connection between the spiritual and material world, or encountered circumstances which subsequent events led them to suppose were warnings and forebodings. One of the most wonderful of these premonitions is recorded by the Troy *Whig*, in relation to the daughter of the late WILLIAM L. MARCY, who passed the 4th of July in the family of an acquaintance in that city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some member of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Governor MARCY reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was, some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs.

From the Pennsylvanian of July 16.

Battle of Stony Point.

Seventy-eight years ago last night, one of the boldest and most effectual military enterprises of the American Revolutionary struggle was successfully accomplished—the capture of the British fortress at Stony Point, on the west bank of the Hudson river. The New York *News* says the garrison of the place consisted of more than 600 regulars, and it was heavily armed and completely provisioned and stored. Its defensive preparations were formidable. The attack was undertaken by General ANTHONY WAYNE, and carried out with the characteristic determination, impetuosity and good fortune of that noble old patriotic chief. With a well-equipped body of Continental troops, "Mad ANTHONY" arrived at midnight within sight of the British works, and, at the distance of a mile from the Point, divided his men into two columns, putting himself at the head of one. The charge was ordered drawn from every musket, and with fixed bayonets and resolute step, the American troops advanced rapidly towards the frowning walls. A deep ditch was crossed with a dash and a shot, and, although the heavy cannon of the fortress opened upon the advance with a terrible and unrelenting fire, mowing down with grapeshot the foremost ranks of the assailants, yet their columns wavered not for an instant.—The Revolutionary bayonets swept down the gunners at their guns; the entrances into the fort were forced, the walls scaled, the enemy scattered, and the two American detachments met in the center of the enemy's works, victorious without firing a gun. The echoes of the rocky hills along the Hudson reverberated back the three mighty cheers of triumph with which the victors welcomed the raising of the American flag upon the staff whence the bloody cross of England had just descended. Every man of the British garrison was killed or captured. Such is the historical outline of the taking of Stony Point; but popular tradition in the neighborhood supplies, to this day, many most interesting addenda to the antiquarian. It is related, for instance, that a secret passage to the works had been discovered by a negro girl, who had been accustomed to pick strawberries on the green slope of the fortifications; and that she led the American General to this entrance, into which, at the head of a chosen band, he rushed far in advance of his own troops, and cleaving down with his own good sword the foremost of the startled defenders. Doubtless the American forces had ample information as to the state of the works and the strength of the garrison, from the liberty-loving population of the surrounding country, who looked upon the red-coated enemy with apprehension and sullen hatred. No section of the Colony of New York was more enthusiastically and unanimously patriotic than the counties lying west of the Hudson River. The preponderating Dutch element had never loved the British rule, and General GAGE certainly had occasion for the remark which tradition attributes to him—"Wherever there is a Dutchman in these Colonies, there is a rebel!"

From 1779 to 1857, the anniversary of the storming of Stony Point, has passed by without a celebration; but the patriotic descendants of the men who shouted for joy at witnessing the British standard descend from the walls of the old fort, on that July night, seventy-eight years ago, have determined now to commemorate it in a fitting manner. To-day, the 16th of July, the corner stone of a monument, designed to perpetuate the recollections of the capture, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Large numbers of volunteer militia, civic societies, and multitudes of the good people of the River counties will be present. An oration will be delivered by Judge AMAZA J. PARKER; and altogether we cannot doubt the occasion will be made all that it ought to be. These patriotic reminiscences it is fitting we should cherish and revive. In this day of the greatness and power of the Republic, the valor and the sacrifices of the brave men who achieved our liberties and laid the foundation of our national existence, should be remembered with every circumstance of pomp and reverence.

A New Motive Power.

The Baltimore Patriot is enthusiastic over a new motive power, alleged to have been discovered and brought into practical operation by Prof. J. C. F. Salomon, of that city. It is called the "*Sulphuric Oil Carbonic Acid Engine.*" The Professor has been at work on this discovery for the last ten years, during which time he has been aided by some of the most opulent and intelligent citizens of Baltimore. The machine is a common rectilineal steam engine, differing in no material feature from those in general use, only a new motor is used, which is thus described by the Patriot:

The patent novelty consists in the motive power and its application, which wholly supercedes steam. This motor is produced by a compound of desulphated bi. sulphuret of carbon, coal tar and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat, becomes powerfully expansive, and thus gives momentum. Though only a four horse engine, it was performing the estimated duty of ten horses, and has been so doing since put in operation, nearly a fortnight ago.

The great virtue and triumph of this wonderful invention, which in all probability will cause a revolution in mechanics, are its economy, safety and power, combining also, cheapness and convenience.

The fluid or gas, constituting the motive power, is used over and over again, with scarcely any diminution or waste being thrown, after performing its work, from the heater to the condenser, and from the condenser to the heater again, with thorough renovation. The heater, where the gas or fluid is introduced, is submerged in a cistern of the heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition the gas expands, gaining its power and pressing through pipes and valves, acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The appliances are simple, easy of comprehension, free from complication, and not subject to accident or disarrangement. Thus a steady, active force is at all times kept up.

The cost of this fluid is estimated at ten cents per gallon, and it is demonstrated that eighteen gallons, by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed, for one year. Its components are such as not to freeze, even at ninety degrees below zero. The amount of fuel is, in a proportion of fifteen pounds of coal to one hundred pounds, compared with a steam engine of the same dimensions, whilst more than double the force can be brought into requisition.

A trial with steam under an equal application of heat is said to have clearly demonstrated a great superiority of this new motor in its application over steam. With a degree of heat which produced eighty revolutions per minute with the new motor, the steam engine moved but slightly and stopped. Besides, it is claimed that explosion is impossible, and thus a great point is gained in obviating danger. A number of scientific gentlemen and practical machinists, who have witnessed the operations of this engine, express themselves confident of its success.—Prof. Salomon is a native of Prussia, but has been a citizen of the United States for twenty-seven years.

Visits of Comets.

In ancient times, the visits of comets were supposed to portend pestilence and war; and in the reign of Justinian, when two immense "blazing stars" appeared the direful expectations were abundantly fulfilled—not, however, that those calamities, which desolated large portions of the Eastern Roman Empire, had any connection with the comets. The first alarmed mankind in the month of September, A. D. 531, and was seen for twenty days in the western quarter of the heavens, shooting its rays into the north. The second appeared A. D. 539, and increased to so large a size, that the head was in the east and the tail reached the west. It was visible for forty days, the sun at the time exhibiting unusual paleness. Varro records a tradition, that in time of Oxyges, the father of Grecian antiquity, the planet Venus changed her color, size, figure, and course; a prodigy without example, either in past or succeeding ages.—This refers to 1767 years before Christ. Tremendous comets appeared in the west, two generations prior to the reign of Cyrus; but one of the most splendid comets was seen 44 years before the birth of Christ. After the death of the Julius Cæsar, a "long-haired star" was conspicuous to Rome and to the nations, during the games that were exhibited by young Octavian, in honor of Venus and of his Uncle Julius Cæsar; and the vulgar believed that it conveyed the divine soul of the latter to heaven. The superstition was universally current among the ancients that a comet "from its horrid hair shakes pestilence and war." But modern philosophy and research have successfully dispelled such vain and idle apprehensions in all civilized nations. At the birth of the great Mithridates, King of Pontus, two large comets appeared, whose splendor is fabulously said to have equalled that of the sun. They were seen for twenty-two days together, and occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the visible heavens. Seneca, the Roman philosopher, who lived in the first century of the Christian era, wrote: "The time will come when the nature of comets and their magnitude will be demonstrated, and the course they take, so different from those of the planets; and posterity will wonder that the preceding ages should be ignorant of matters so plain and easy to be known." Arago thought that not less than seven thousand comets revolved in our system. Comets sometimes pass unobserved by the inhabitants of the earth, in consequence of the part of the heavens in which they move, being under daylight. During a total eclipse of the sun, sixty years before Christ, a large comet, not previously seen, became visible near the body of the obscured luminary. Halley's comet, A. D. 1456, covered a sixth part of the visible heavens, and was likened to a Turkish scymitar. That observed by Newton, A. D. 1680, had a tail 123,000,000 of miles in length. A comet, A. D. 1744, had six tails, spread out like a fan across a large space of the sky.

A KEY WEST CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Express* says, in the Everglades of Florida, the mosquitos—those pests of southern life—are frightfully abundant. At Fort Dallas they are so plentiful that both officers and men, save the guard on duty, pass their whole time under bars. The sentry is provided with a mosquito veil, or rather bag, thrown over their head, and kept out from the face by a hoop, and woolen clothes, boots, and gauntlet gloves protect the limbs and and body from their murderous attacks.—Persons who have not experienced this beauty of southern life, will scarcely believe that horses and cattle are actually bled to death in a single night, and woe be to the soldier or seaman who, by means of liquor, loses command of himself, and falls to the ground helpless and unprotected; these insatiable vampires will fasten their fangs upon him, and draw from his berotted body what fevered blood remains.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY.—July 18.—Little doing in Breadstuffs or any other department of trade. Shipping brands of flour are offered at $7 ℔ bbl., without finding buyers. 200 bbls. extra family sold at $8 25. Rye flour steady at $4 75, and Corn Meal at $3 94@$4 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—Nothing doing in Wheat, as prices are comparatively far above those of Flour. Some lots of new Wheat were offered on 'Change, and 1000 bus. sold at $1 85@1 86 ℔ bu. for prime red, and $1 96@2 for white. Millers are holding off and refuse to pay these extravagant figures.—Small sale of Rye at $1 02. Corn in good demand, prices advanced 3cts. ℔ bu.—sales 1000 bus. yellow at 87@88cts. afloat, closing at latter figures. Oats steady at 57@58c ℔ bu.

TO INVALIDS!

DR. HARDMAN,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital and Invalid's Retreat, Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, and Author of

"LETTERS TO INVALIDS,"

WILL BE IN

Huntingdon,

AT

Jackson's Hotel,

ON

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, '57.

SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

$200 REWARD!—By a resolution of the Burgess and Town Council, of the borough of Huntingdon, I am authorized to offer a reward of *TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS* for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, who set fire to the building of B. E. McMurtrie, on the 12th inst.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Huntingdon, July 22, 1857-3t. Chief Burgess.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.—DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store on Hill street, Huntingdon, a few doors west of Wm. Orbison's residence, where he will at all times be prepared to supply customers with

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES OF THE BEST, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

at wholesale and retail. Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Confectionaries, Hams, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.; in fact, every article usually kept in a Grocery Store.

As I am determined to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST, I want everybody to call and examine my stock and prices. DAVID GROVE.

Huntingdon, July 22, 1857.

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon. L. T. WATTSON.

July 22, 1857.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!

ALL KINDS.

LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—7,000 TONS!

☞ FARMERS! ☜ for your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2½ cts. a lb. or $40 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER, at $3,50 a Bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.

THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, and have been in successful use for the past SIX YEARS, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.

FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the City of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.

PAMPHLETS in the ENGLISH & GERMAN Language can be had by application at the office.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS. The above Fertilizers, *delivered FREE of Cartage* to any wharf in the old City Proper.

ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with Cash or Drafts, will be promptly shipped to any part of the world.

GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
No. 19 South FRONT street, Philadelphia City, Pa.
Philadelphia, July 22, 1857-4m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

☞ One hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and a double log barn, a small orchard and about forty-five acres cleared, adjoining lands of George Wagner on the east, Abraham Wagner on the west, and Wm. McLain on the south. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wagoner.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All that tract of land surveyed in the name of Gideon Hill, situate in the "big lick woods," Huntingdon county, within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at a pine, thence south fifty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eighty-two perches to a post; thence south forty-two degrees east, forty-two perches to a post; thence south sixty-nine degrees east, one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence north, one degree east, seventy-two perches to a post; thence north, twelve degrees west, one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

ALSO—A certain lot of ground adjoining the borough of Birmingham, containing about one acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of John Dorris, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water Street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a brick building, 70 feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as the "Mountain Female Seminary." Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Mountain Female Seminary.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jas. Entrekin on the south, John B. Weaver on the east, and by Shirley and others, with the following improvements thereon erected, to wit: a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out-buildings, part of which said land is cleared and under state of cultivation. Seized and taken *in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A.* Weaver.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest *in and to a tract of land known as the Henry* Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Land Tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 *inclusive*, viz:

All defendant's right to mine, take and convey away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Peightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Henry Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts, Samuel Harris, and John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris & Hoover, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Solomon Rough, in said township, bounded by lands of Peightal, widow Fink, D. & B. Grove and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Samuel Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 207 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of John Lee, in said township, bounded by lands of J. A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & I. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by land of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazor Lloyd's heirs and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Philip Garner, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain lands, containing about 48 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob F. Hoover, in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jonas Buchwalter, in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Catharine Zeke, in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz and Jonas Buchwalter, *containing about 47 acres.*

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, James Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Kurtz, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs, and James Moore, containing about 200 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Eleazor Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Graffius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jos. Norris, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal and Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—Iron ore on the fifteen acre field opposite Bowers' residence on the south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township on the farm now occupied by him on 8th June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's Fossil ore bank is, and thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—Iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler bank, and the base of Tussey mountain.

Also—Iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner & Bowers, John Geissinger and mountain lands, containing about two hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob Summers, in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, Jr., David Summers and Savage, containing about 166 acres.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Adam Black, John Shore and Andrew Hoff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, thence by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L, No. 2, pages 393, 4, 5, &c., *containing* 1652 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

Also—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by David Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parks; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey *Belt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and* distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 589 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

Also—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and Peter Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheny, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm. B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J., No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook, now claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, containing in the whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Dougherty and George W. Speer, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—Two Lots of Ground in Manor Hill, *Barree township, bounded by lands of John Love on the* north west, by the main road leading to Huntingdon and Petersburg, and numbered 10 in the plan of said town —containing about ¼ acre, having thereon erected a large two story frame house, plastered outside and inside, a small store room and a carriage house.

Also—Another lot in the same town or village of Manor Hill, bounded by a lot of David Barrick, land of Josiah Cunningham, and the said road, having thereon erected a good house, and numbered — in the plan of said town.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Foster, Rebecca Jane Foster, and William C. Foster.

ALSO—The undivided half part of that certain tract of land situated in the township of West, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Wm. Moore, Samuel Mosser, Wm. Oaks, and others, containing ninety acres, be the same more or less, having thereon a Grist and Saw Mill, and connected therewith a certain water privilege, and one acre of timber land, adjoining lands of Robert Moore, William Oaks, and others, (it being the same property described and conveyed in a certain deed executed by John K. Neff and wife, dated 8th February, 1851, and recorded in Recorder's office, in said county, book H, No. 2, page 189 &c.,) together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of April, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of August A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

A STRAY DOG.—Strayed or Stolen from the premises of the "Franklin House," in the borough of Huntingdon, a white and black spotted pup Mastiff, about two feet high. Any person returning said dog will be suitably rewarded. J. S. MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

HUNTINGDON MINERAL WATER AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his entire stock, apparatus, and fixtures, for the manufacture of all kinds of Mineral Water. The business locality is a good one, with a large and increasing custom. For three years the business has been carried on with great success, and is only sold on account of the ill health of the proprietor. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 15, 1857.

☞ "Bedford Inquirer," and "Lewistown Democrat," copy to amount of $1, and charge this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. OWENS,
July 14, 1857-*. Administrator.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, to wit:

1. Jacob S. Hunt, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of David Hudson, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. Jacob Harncame, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Nancy Neff, late of West township, dec'd.
3. Jacob Harncame, acting Administrator of the Estate of Henry Neff, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
4. George Swartz, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Coughenour, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
5. James Gwin, Esq., acting Executor of the last Will, &c., of Samuel Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
6. Henry Brewster, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Williamson, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
7. John Oakes, Administrator Cum Testamento Annexo of the Estate of Wm. McKee, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
8. Robert McCall, acting Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McCall, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
9. Daniel Massey, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Dr. Mordecai Massey, (who was one of the Executors of Thomas Blair, Esq., dec'd.) late of Barree township, dec'd.
10. John Shope, acting Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Flasher, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
11. David Rupert and David Goodman, *Administrators* of the Estate of Joseph Dorland, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
12. David Clarkson, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Speer, late of Cass township, dec'd.
13. S. T. Brown, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Buchanan, late of Brady township, dec'd.
14. A. L. Grim, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Numer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 11, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proposals from the different places in this county desirous of having the County Agricultural Fair held in their immediate neighborhoods, may be directed to the undersigned, at any time previous to the next meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society in August. It will be necessary in making application, to specify the amount of money subscribed for the purpose, as by a resolution of the Society at the last meeting, the locality guaranteeing the largest amount will be entitled to the preference.

By order of the President.

R. McDIVITT,
SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1857. Secretaries

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John Scott, Esq., has filed his account, as assignee, for the benefit of Cre

NOTICE—To claimants on the Main Line of the Public Works. In pursuance of the 40th section of the act of the 18th May, 1857, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the Board of Canal Commissioners will hold sessions at the following places, for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims therein mentioned, viz:

At Hollidaysburg, on the 28th of July, to examine the debts reported due by J. D. Leet, Supervisor of the Upper Juniata division; the debts contracted by W. W. Wilson, Supervisor of the Lower Juniata division; the debts contracted, but not reported, by John Ross, Superintendent of the Portage Railroad; and the debts reported by Wm. S. Callahan, Superintendent of the said road. And at Johnstown on the 3d of August, for the purpose of examining the aforesaid claims on the Portage Railroad, together with those reported by J. M. Orr, Supervisor on the Lower Western Division.

LAND DAMAGES.—The Board will proceed over the Portage Railroad on the 31st of July, to examine the claims for damages caused by the construction of the road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad. The claimants are requested to meet the Board on the land for which they claim damages.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisaners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of August, 1857.

Thomas Adams, mechanic, Huntingdon.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, laborer, Porter.
Jacob Cresswell, agent, Tod.
Alexander B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
Jackson J. Fee, carpenter, Henderson.
John Hunt, laborer, Cromwell.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
John Logan, farmer, Henderson.
David Long, farmer, Clay.
Joshua Gornell, farmer, Cass.
David Miller, farmer, Tod.
Benjamin Myers, farmer, Shirley.
J. K. McCahan, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Carens Patterson, blacksmith, Porter.
Samuel Rorer, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
William Rothrock, brewer, Huntingdon.
Thomas F. Stewart, Esq., farmer, West.
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas L. Seatz, hatter (ouse,) Huntingdon.
William Thompson, farmer, Union.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Brown, farmer, Brady.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
John Beaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Booth, teacher, Springfield.
Thomas Bell, carpenter, Barree.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Alexander Coulter, laborer, Walker.
John Carl, miller, Dublin.
Abraham Crane, farmer, Franklin.
Basil Devor, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob S. Devore, blacksmith, Shirley.
William Dorris, Sr., gentleman, Huntingdon.
A. W. Evans, merchant, Cassville.
Charles Geissinger, farmer, Union.
Andrew Garner, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jesse Henry, carpenter, West.
John M. Hight, mechanic, Cassville.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Hackedorn, farmer, Tell.
Thomas H. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Elijah G. Fleck, plasterer, Clay.
Richard Jones, farmer, Franklin.
Nathaniel Lytle, saddler, Morris.
John Love, farmer, Barree.
John Miller, saddler, West.
James Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph McCracken, farmer, Brady.
John McClain, farmer, Tod.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Alexander M. Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Porter, farmer, West.
Daniel Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Jacob S. Park, farmer, Cass.
John Rupert, farmer, Clay.
David Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
Lawrence Swoope, mechanic, Cassville.
Robert Stewart, inn keeper, Jackson.
Joseph Taylor, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
David Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Jesse Yocum, mason, Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

George Bell, farmer, Barree.
James Baker, mason, Cromwell.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
Jesse Cook, farmer, Tod.
George Crosswell, merchant, West.
Dorsey Green, iron master, Porter.
William P. Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
William Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William H. Harper, merchant, Jackson.
John Henderson, jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
Frederick Hoover, farmer, Penn.
John Headings, blacksmith, Brady.
James Horning, farmer, Barree.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John S. Isett, iron master, Morris.
James Long, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Law, merchant, Morris.
Isaac Lininger, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
John McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel K. Metts, farmer, Brady.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
William Meredith, carpenter, Brady.
Jonathan Miller, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter.
Calvin Noble, mason, Cromwell.
Henry Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joshua Price, farmer, Tell.
Charles Porter, merchant, Porter.
Joseph Reckets, laborer, Shirleysburg.
G. W. Robison, clerk, Shirley.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Abraham States, blacksmith, Walker.
James Simpson, farmer, Brady.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.

July 15, 1857.

TRIAL LIST for August Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Enoch Deaf	vs Joseph Harbaugh.
Savage Trustees	vs Davis & Smith.,
Stevens for use	vs Henry & Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
D. Grow's adm'r	vs Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
M. Greenland	vs Caleb Brown.
Daniel Crownover	vs Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George McCrum	vs Thos. Wilson.

SECOND WEEK.

McCutcheon	vs James Entriken.
J. Cresswell	vs Robert Hare Powel.
Peter Crownover	vs Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs Wm. H. Wharton.
John Dougherty	vs Abr. Taylor, et al.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs C. Conts.
Edwards for Stunkard	vs Glasgows.
Joel Moore	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
Gemmill & Cresswell	vs J. R. Cox, Adm.
Same	vs Same.
Mary E. Trout	vs Wm. H. King & Flenner.
John W. Glasgow	vs John Brewster.
B. F. Glasgow	vs Same.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mining and selling of coal, &c., under the firm name of Powel & Saxton, has been this day (June 25, 1857), dissolved by mutual consent. Claims against the firm will be paid, and debts due it collected by Robert Hare Powel.

ROBERT HARE POWEL.
JAMES SAXTON.

July 1, 1857.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00 Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14 "	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20 "	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32 "	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44 "	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50 "	1.20
Cove	"	9.03 "	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06 "	1.04
Saxton	"	9.20 "	12.50
Riddlsburg	"	9.32 "	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40 Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00 Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14 "	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20 "	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32 "	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44 "	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50 "	7.50
Cove	"	6.03 "	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06 "	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20 "	7.20
Riddlsburg	"	6.32 "	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40 Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROADTOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 2.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, *can spend half a day on the mountain,* (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	6 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	2 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	2 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle work,	1 00
" honey,	1 00	Second best do.	50
" jelly,	1 00	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best preserves,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.	50
Best pickles,	1 00		

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00		
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware.	1 00
" do. farming do.,	1 00		
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" kip and calf skins,	1 00		
" side harness & upper	3 00	" cook stove,	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
		Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	2 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00		
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars,* and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT

IN WINTER

BETTER

THAN

SWEETMEATS.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops,* and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF—a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by
May 29, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Lovella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass. (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts.,
April 8, 1857-3m. Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind,* to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra.*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Conts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

March 25, 1857-6m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
April 2, 1856-3m. J. PALMER & CO.
Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of
apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.
MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
May 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Cong